PART III
STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

RHB 3.1 Purpose and Scope

3.1.1 This Part establishes standards for protection against ionizing radiation resulting from activities conducted pursuant to registrations issued by the Department pursuant to these regulations.

3.1.2 The requirements of this Part are designed to control the receipt, possession, use, transfer, and disposal of sources of radiation by any registrant so the total dose to an individual, including doses resulting from all sources of radiation other than background radiation, does not exceed the standards for protection against radiation prescribed in this Part. However, nothing in this Part shall be construed as limiting actions that may be necessary to protect health and safety.

3.1.3 Except as specifically provided in other Parts of these regulations, this Part applies to persons registered by the Department to receive, possess, use, install, service, transfer, or dispose of sources of radiation. The limits in this Part do not apply to doses due to background radiation, to exposure of patients to radiation for the purpose of medical diagnosis or therapy, or to voluntary participation in medical research programs.

RHB 3.2 Implementation

3.2.1 Any existing registration condition that is more restrictive than this Part remains in force until there is an amendment of the registration.

3.2.2 If a registration condition exempts a registrant from a provision of a previous Part III in effect on or before the effective date of these regulations, it also exempts the registrant from the corresponding provision of this Part III.

3.2.3 If a registration condition cites provisions of a previous Part III in effect prior to the effective date of these regulations, which do not correspond to any provisions of this Part, the registration condition remains in force until there is an amendment or renewal of the registration that modifies or removes this condition.

3.2.4 For determining the doses specified in this Part, a dose from x-rays up to 3 MeV may be assumed to be equivalent to the exposure measured by a properly calibrated appropriate instrument in air at or near the body surface in the region of the highest dose rate.

RHB 3.3 Radiation Protection Programs

3.3.1 Each registrant shall develop, document, and implement a radiation protection program sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Part. See RHB 3.18 for record keeping requirements relating to these programs.

3.3.2 The registrant shall use, to the extent practicable, procedures and engineering controls based upon sound radiation protection principles to achieve occupational doses and public doses that are as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA).

3.3.3 The registrant shall, at intervals not to exceed 12 months, review the radiation protection program content and implementation.

RHB 3.4 Occupational Dose Limits for Adults.

3.4.1 The registrant shall control the occupational dose to individual adults, except for planned special exposures pursuant to RHB 3.6, to the following dose limits:

3.4.1.1 An annual limit, which is the more limiting of:

3.4.1.1.1 The total effective dose equivalent being equal to 5 rem (0.05 Sv); or

3.4.1.1.2 The sum of the deep dose equivalent and the committed dose equivalent to any individual organ or tissue other than the lens of the eye being equal to 50 rem (0.5 Sv).

3.4.1.2 The annual limits to the lens of the eye, to the skin, and to the extremities which are:

3.4.1.2.1 An eye dose equivalent of 15 rem (0.15 Sv), and

3.4.1.2.2 A shallow dose equivalent of 50 rem (0.5 Sv) to the skin or to any extremity.

3.4.2 Doses received in excess of the annual limits, including doses received during accidents, emergencies, and planned special exposures, shall be subtracted from the limits for planned special exposures that the individual may receive during the current year and during the individual's lifetime. Dose limits for planned special exposures are provided in RHB 3.6.

3.4.3 The assigned deep dose equivalent and shallow dose equivalent shall be for the portion of the body receiving the highest exposure. The deep dose equivalent, eye dose equivalent and shallow dose equivalent may be assessed from surveys or other radiation measurements for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the occupational dose limits, if the individual monitoring device was not in the region of highest potential exposure, or the results of individual monitoring are unavailable.

3.4.4 If an occupationally exposed adult is likely to receive in one year, from sources external to the body, a dose in excess of fifty percent (50%) of the limits in RHB 3.4.1, the registrant shall monitor all of the individual’s occupationally received doses, and shall reduce the dose that an individual may be allowed to receive in the current year by the amount of occupational dose received while employed by any other person.

RHB 3.5 Compliance with Requirements for Summation of External and Internal Doses. If a registrant is also a radioactive material licensee of the Department, all regulations of Title A pertaining to dose limits are applicable. Nothing in this Part relieves a registrant from complying with Title A.

RHB 3.6 Planned Special Exposures. A registrant may authorize an adult worker to receive doses in addition to and accounted for separately from the dose received under the limits specified in RHB 3.4 provided that each of the following conditions is satisfied:

3.6.1 The registrant authorizes a planned special exposure only in an exceptional situation when alternatives that might avoid the higher exposure are unavailable or impractical.

3.6.2 The registrant, and employer if the employer is not the registrant, specifically authorizes the planned special exposure, in writing, before the exposure occurs.

3.6.3 Before a planned special exposure, the registrant ensures that each individual involved is:

3.6.3.1 Informed of the purpose of the planned operation; and

3.6.3.2 Informed of the estimated doses and associated potential risks and specific radiation levels or other conditions that might be involved in performing the task; and

3.6.3.3 Instructed in the measures to be taken to keep the dose ALARA considering other risks that may be present.

3.6.4 Prior to permitting an individual to participate in a planned special exposure, the registrant ascertains prior doses as required by RHB 3.20 during the lifetime of the individual for each individual involved.

3.6.5 Subject to RHB 3.4.2, the registrant shall not authorize a planned special exposure that would cause an individual to receive a dose from all planned special exposures and all doses in excess of the limits to exceed:

3.6.5.1 The numerical values of any of the dose limits in RHB 3.4.1 in any year; and

3.6.5.2 Five times the annual dose limits in RHB 3.4.1 during the individual's lifetime.

3.6.6 The registrant maintains records of the conduct of a planned special exposure in accordance with RHB 3.21 and submits a written report in accordance with RHB 3.27.

3.6.7 The registrant records the best estimate of the dose resulting from the planned special exposure in the individual's record and informs the individual, in writing, of the dose within 30 days from the date of the planned special exposure. The dose from planned special exposures shall not be considered in controlling future occupational dose of the individual pursuant to RHB 3.4.2.

RHB 3.7 Occupational Dose Limits for Minors. The annual occupational dose limits for minors are ten (10) percent of the annual occupational dose limits specified for adult workers in RHB 3.4.

RHB 3.8 Dose to an Embryo/Fetus.

3.8.1 The registrant shall ensure that the dose to an embryo/fetus during the entire pregnancy, due to occupational exposure of a declared pregnant woman, does not exceed 0.5 rem (5 mSv). See RHB 3.22 for record keeping requirements.

3.8.2 The registrant shall make efforts to avoid substantial variation above a uniform monthly exposure rate to a declared pregnant woman so as to satisfy the limit in RHB 3.8.1.

3.8.3 The dose to an embryo/fetus shall be taken as the sum of:

3.8.3.1 The deep dose equivalent to the declared pregnant woman; and

3.8.3.2 The dose to the embryo/fetus from radionuclides in the embryo/fetus and radionuclides in the declared pregnant woman.

3.8.4 If by the time the woman declares pregnancy to the registrant, the dose to the embryo/fetus has exceeded 0.45 rem (4.5 mSv), the registrant shall be deemed to be in compliance with RHB 3.8.1 if the additional dose to the embryo/fetus does not exceed 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv) during the remainder of the pregnancy.

RHB 3.9 Dose Limits for Individual Members of the Public

3.9.1 Each registrant shall conduct operations so that:

3.9.1.1 The total effective dose equivalent to individual members of the public from the registered operation does not exceed 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in a year, and

3.9.1.2 The dose in any unrestricted area from external sources does not exceed 0.002 rem (0.02 mSv) in any one hour.

3.9.2 If the registrant permits members of the public to have access to controlled areas, the limits for members of the public continue to apply to those individuals.

3.9.3 A registrant, or an applicant for a registration may apply for prior Department authorization to operate up to an annual dose limit for an individual member of the public of 0.5 rem (5 mSv). This application shall include the following information:

3.9.3.1 Demonstration of the need for and the expected duration of operations in excess of the limit in RHB 3.9.1; and

3.9.3.2 The registrant's program to assess and control dose within the 0.5 rem (5 mSv) annual limit; and

3.9.3.3 The procedures to be followed to maintain the dose ALARA.

3.9.4 Retrofit shall not be required for locations within facilities where only radiation machines existed prior to the effective date of these Regulations, and met the previous requirements of 0.5 rem (5 mSv) in a year.

RHB 3.10 Compliance with Dose Limits for Individual Members of the Public.

3.10.1 The registrant shall make or cause to be made surveys of radiation levels in unrestricted and controlled areas to demonstrate compliance with the dose limits for individual members of the public in RHB 3.9.

3.10.2 A registrant shall show compliance with the annual dose limit in RHB 3.9 by:

3.10.2.1 Demonstrating by measurement or calculation that the total effective dose equivalent to the individual likely to receive the highest dose from the registered operation does not exceed the annual dose limit; or

3.10.2.2 Demonstrating that if an individual were continually present in an unrestricted area, the dose from external sources would not exceed 0.002 rem (0.02 mSv) in an hour and 0.05 rem (0.5 mSv) in a year.

RHB 3.11 Surveys and Monitoring

3.11.1 Each registrant shall make, or cause to be made, surveys that:

3.11.1.1 Are necessary for the registrant to comply with this Part; and

3.11.1.2 Are necessary under the circumstances to evaluate:

3.11.1.2.1 Radiation levels; and

3.11.1.2.2 The potential radiological hazards that could be present.

3.11.2 The registrant shall ensure that instruments and equipment used for quantitative radiation measurements, for example, dose rate and effluent monitoring, are calibrated at intervals not to exceed 12 months for the radiation measured.

3.11.3 All personnel dosimeters, except for direct and indirect reading pocket ionization chambers and those dosimeters used to measure the dose to any extremity, that require processing to determine the radiation dose and that are used by registrants to comply with RHB 3.4, with other applicable provisions of these regulations, or with conditions specified in a registration shall be processed and evaluated by a dosimetry processor:

3.11.3.1 Holding current personnel dosimetry accreditation from the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

3.11.3.2 Approved in this accreditation process for the type of radiation or radiations included in the NVLAP program that most closely approximates the type of radiation or radiations for which the individual wearing the dosimeter is monitored.

3.11.4 Exposure of a personnel monitoring device to deceptively indicate a dose delivered to an individual is prohibited.

RHB 3.12 Conditions requiring Individual Monitoring of Occupational Dose.

3.12.1 Each registrant shall monitor exposures from sources of radiation at levels sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the occupational dose limits of this part. As a minimum:

3.12.1.1 Each registrant shall monitor occupational exposure to radiation and shall supply and require the use of individual monitoring devices by:

3.12.1.1.1 Adults likely to receive, in 1 year from sources external to the body, a dose in excess of 10 percent of the limits in RHB 3.4; and

3.12.1.1.2 Minors and declared pregnant women likely to receive, in 1 year from sources external to the body, a dose in excess of 10 percent of any of the applicable limits in RHB 3.7 or 3.8; and

3.12.1.1.3 Individuals entering a high or very high radiation area.

3.12.1.1.4 All employees who may be required to hold patients or films during x-ray examinations more than three times a quarter; or

3.12.1.1.5 All individuals who operate mobile or portable x-ray equipment. Operators of peripheral bone densitometers are exempt from this requirement.

3.12.1.1.6 Such other individuals as the Department deems necessary.

3.12.2 When a lead apron is worn, the monitoring device shall be worn at the collar, outside the apron. When two monitoring devices are worn (one outside and one under the apron) the one outside will be considered the permanent record for the individual. The Department may give consideration that the badge under the apron be used as the permanent record provided that the registrant submits written procedures detailing the protective apparel used and means to ensure that this apparel is worn at all times. Written procedures shall be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to the badge under the apron being used as the permanent record.

3.12.3 When an individual who has been given responsibility that involves occupational exposure to x-rays declares that she is pregnant, the employer must, at her request, provide her with an additional personnel monitoring device to be worn on the trunk underneath the leaded apron, when such apron is worn.

RHB 3.13 Control of Access to High Radiation Areas.

3.13.1 The registrant shall ensure that each entrance or access point to a high radiation area has one or more of the following features:

3.13.1.1 A control device that, upon entry into the area, causes the level of radiation to be reduced below that level at which an individual might receive a deep dose equivalent of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the source of radiation from any surface that the radiation penetrates; or

3.13.1.2 A control device that energizes a conspicuous visible or audible alarm signal so that the individual entering the high radiation area and the supervisor of the activity are made aware of the entry; or

3.13.1.3 Entryways that are locked, except during periods when access to the areas is required, with positive control over each individual entry.

3.13.2 In place of the controls required by RHB 3.13.1 for a high radiation area, the registrant may substitute continuous direct or electronic surveillance that is capable of preventing unauthorized entry.

3.13.3 The registrant may apply to the Department for approval of alternative methods for controlling access to high radiation areas.

3.13.4 The registrant shall establish the controls required by RHB 3.13.1 and 3.13.3 in a way that does not prevent individuals from leaving a high radiation area.

RHB 3.14 Control of Access to Very High Radiation Areas. In addition to the requirements in RHB 3.13, the registrant shall institute measures to ensure that an individual is not able to gain unauthorized or inadvertent access to areas in which radiation levels could be encountered at 500 rad (5 Gy) or more in 1 hour at 1 meter from a source of radiation or any surface through which the radiation penetrates. This requirement does not apply to rooms or areas in which diagnostic x-ray systems are the only source of radiation.

RHB 3.15 Caution Signs.

3.15.1 The radiation symbols prescribed by this regulation shall be the conventional three-bladed design as shown. The cross-hatched area shall be magenta, purple, or black, and the background shall be yellow.

3.15.2 Additional Information on Signs and Labels. In addition to the contents of signs and labels prescribed in this Part, the registrant shall provide, on or near the required signs and labels, additional information, as appropriate, to make individuals aware of potential radiation exposures and to minimize the exposures.

RHB 3.16 Posting Requirements.

3.16.1 Posting of Radiation Areas. The registrant shall post each radiation area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION, RADIATION AREA."

3.16.2 Posting of High Radiation Areas. The registrant shall post each high radiation area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION, HIGH RADIATION AREA" or "DANGER, HIGH RADIATION AREA."

3.16.3 Posting of Very High Radiation Areas. The registrant shall post each very high radiation area with a conspicuous sign or signs bearing the radiation symbol and words "GRAVE DANGER, VERY HIGH RADIATION AREA."

3.16.4 Exceptions to Posting Requirements. A registrant is not required to post caution signs in areas or rooms containing sources of radiation for periods of less than 8 hours, if each of the following conditions is met:

3.16.4.1 The sources of radiation are constantly attended during these periods by an individual who takes the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of individuals to sources of radiation in excess of the limits established in this Part; and

3.16.4.2 The area or room is subject to the registrant's control.

RHB 3.17 General Provisions for Records.

3.17.1 Each registrant shall use the SI units becquerel, gray, sievert and coulomb per kilogram, or the special units curie, rad, rem and roentgen, including multiples and subdivisions, and shall clearly indicate the units of all quantities on records required by this Part.

3.17.2 The registrant shall make a clear distinction among the quantities entered on the records required by this Part, such as, total effective dose equivalent, total organ dose equivalent,

shallow dose equivalent, eye dose equivalent, deep dose equivalent, or committed effective dose equivalent.

RHB 3.18 Records of Radiation Protection Programs.

3.18.1 Each registrant shall maintain records of the radiation protection program, including:

3.18.1.1 The provisions of the program; and

3.18.1.2 Audits and other reviews of program content and implementation.

3.18.2 The registrant shall retain the records required by (RHB 3.18.1.1) until the Department terminates each pertinent registration requiring the record. The registrant shall retain the records required by RHB 3.18.1.2 for 5 years after the record is made.

RHB 3.19 Records of Surveys.

3.19.1 Each registrant shall maintain records showing the results of surveys and calibrations required by RHB 3.11. The registrant shall retain these records for 5 years after the record is made.

3.19.2 The registrant shall retain records of the results of surveys to determine the dose from external sources of radiation used, in the absence of or in combination with individual monitoring data, in the assessment of individual dose equivalents for 5 years after the record is made.

RHB 3.20 Determination and Records of Prior Occupational Dose.

3.20.1 For each individual who may enter the registrant's restricted or controlled area and is likely to receive, in a year, an occupational dose requiring monitoring pursuant to RHB 3.12, the registrant shall:

3.20.1.1 Determine the occupational radiation dose received during the current year; and

3.20.1.2 Attempt to obtain the records of lifetime cumulative occupational radiation dose.

3.20.2 Prior to permitting an individual to participate in a planned special exposure, the registrant shall determine:

3.20.2.1 The internal and external doses from all previous planned special exposures; and

3.20.2.2 All doses in excess of the limits, including doses received during accidents and emergencies, received during the lifetime of the individual; and

3.20.2.3 All lifetime cumulative occupational radiation dose.

3.20.3 In complying with the requirements of RHB 3.20.1, a registrant may:

3.20.3.1 Accept, as a record of the occupational dose that the individual received during the current year, a written signed statement from the individual, or from the individual's most recent employer for work involving radiation exposure, that discloses the nature and the amount of any occupational dose that the individual received during the current year; and

3.20.3.2 Accept, as the record of lifetime cumulative radiation dose, an up-to-date Department form SC-RHA-40 or equivalent, signed by the individual and countersigned by an appropriate official of the most recent employer for work involving radiation exposure, or the individual's current employer, if the individual is not employed by the registrant; and

3.20.3.3 Obtain reports of the individual's dose equivalent from the most recent employer for work involving radiation exposure, or the individual's current employer, if the individual is not employed by the registrant, by telephone, telegram, facsimile, or letter. The registrant shall request a written verification of the dose data if the authenticity of the transmitted report cannot be established.

3.20.4 The registrant shall record the exposure history, as required by RHB 3.20.1, on Department form SC-RHA-40, or other clear and legible record, of all the information required on that form. The form or record shall show each period in which the individual received occupational exposure to radiation or radioactive material and shall be signed by the individual who received the exposure. For each period for which the registrant obtains reports, the registrant shall use the dose shown in the report in preparing Department form SC-RHA-40 or equivalent. For any period in which the registrant does not obtain a report, the registrant shall place a notation on Department form SC-RHA-40 or equivalent indicating the periods of time for which data are not available.

3.20.5 If the registrant is unable to obtain a complete record of an individual's current and previously accumulated occupational dose, the registrant shall assume:

3.20.5.1 In establishing administrative controls pursuant to RHB 3.4.4 for the current year, that the allowable dose limit for the individual is reduced by 1.25 rem (12.5 mSv) for each quarter for which records were unavailable and the individual was engaged in activities that could have resulted in occupational radiation exposure; and

3.20.5.2 That the individual is not available for planned special exposures.

3.20.6 The registrant shall retain the records of prior occupational dose and exposure history on Department form SC-RHA-40 or equivalent until the Department terminates each pertinent registration requiring this record. The registrant shall retain records used in preparing Department form SC-RHA-40 or equivalent for 5 years after the record is made.

RHB 3.21 Records of Planned Special Exposures.

3.21.1 For each use of the provisions of RHB 3.6 for planned special exposures, the registrant shall maintain records that describe:

3.21.1.1 The exceptional circumstances requiring the use of a planned special exposure; and

3.21.1.2 The name of the management official who authorized the planned special exposure and a copy of the signed authorization; and

3.21.1.3 What actions were necessary; and

3.21.1.4 Why the actions were necessary; and

3.21.1.5 What precautions were taken to assure that doses were maintained ALARA; and

3.21.1.6 What individual and collective doses were expected to result; and

3.21.1.7 The doses actually received in the planned special exposure.

3.21.2 The registrant shall retain the records until the Department terminates each pertinent registration requiring these records.

RHB 3.22 Records of Individual Monitoring Results.

3.22.1 Record keeping Requirement. Each registrant shall maintain records of doses received by all individuals for whom monitoring was required pursuant to RHB 3.12, and records of doses received during planned special exposures, accidents, and emergency conditions. Assessments of dose equivalent and records made using units in effect before the effective date of this Part need not be changed. These records shall include the deep dose equivalent to the whole body, eye dose equivalent, shallow dose equivalent to the skin, and shallow dose equivalent to the extremities.

3.22.2 Record keeping Frequency. The registrant shall make entries of the records specified in RHB 3.22.1 at intervals not to exceed 1 year.

3.22.3 Record keeping Format. The registrant shall maintain the records specified in RHB 3.22.1 on Department form SC-RHA-40, in accordance with the instructions for Department form SC-RHA-40, or in clear and legible records containing all the information required by Department form SC-RHA-40.

3.22.4 The registrant shall maintain the records of dose to an embryo/fetus with the records of dose to the declared pregnant woman. The declaration of pregnancy, including the estimated date of conception, shall also be kept on file, but may be maintained separately from the dose records.

3.22.5 The registrant shall retain each required form or record until the Department terminates each pertinent registration requiring the record.

RHB 3.23 Records of Dose to Individual Members of the Public.

3.23.1 Each registrant shall maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the dose limit for individual members of the public in RHB 3.10.

3.23.2 The registrant shall retain the records required by RHB 3.23.1 until the Department terminates each pertinent registration requiring the record.

RHB 3.24 Form of Records. Each record required by this Part shall be legible throughout the specified retention period. The record shall be the original or a reproduced copy or a microform, provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of producing a clear copy throughout the required retention period. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the required retention period. Records, such as letters, drawings, and specifications, shall include all pertinent information, such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The registrant shall maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

RHB 3.25 Notification of Incidents.

3.25.1 Immediate Notification. Notwithstanding other requirements for notification, each registrant shall immediately report each event involving a source of radiation possessed by the registrant that may have caused or threatens to cause an individual to receive:

3.25.1.1 A total effective dose equivalent of 25 rem (0.25 Sv) or more; or

3.25.1.2 An eye dose equivalent of 75 rem (0.75 Sv) or more; or

3.25.1.3 A shallow dose equivalent to the skin or extremities or a total organ dose equivalent of 250 rad (2.5 Gy) or more; or

3.25.2 Twenty-Four Hour Notification. Each registrant shall, within 24 hours of discovery of the event, report to the Department each event that may have caused, or threatens to cause, an individual to receive, in a period of 24 hours:

3.25.2.1 A total effective dose equivalent exceeding 5 rem (0.05 Sv); or

3.25.2.2 An eye dose equivalent exceeding 15 rem (0.15 Sv); or

3.25.2.3 A shallow dose equivalent to the skin or extremities or a total organ dose equivalent exceeding 50 rem (0.5 Sv); or

3.25.3 The registrant shall prepare each report filed with the Department pursuant to this Part so that names of individuals who have received exposure to sources of radiation are stated in a separate and detachable portion of the report.

3.25.4 Registrants shall make the reports required by this Part to the Department by telephone, telegram, mailgram, or facsimile to the Department.

3.25.5 The provisions of this Part do not apply to doses that result from planned special exposures, provided such doses are within the limits for planned special exposures and are reported pursuant to RHB 3.27.

RHB 3.26 Reports of Exposures and Radiation Levels Exceeding the Limits.

3.26.1 In addition to the notification required by RHB 3.25, each registrant shall submit a written report within 30 days after learning of any of the following occurrences:

3.26.1.1 Any incident for which notification is required by RHB 3.25;

3.26.1.2 Doses in excess of any of the following:

3.26.1.2.1 The occupational dose limits for adults in RHB 3.4;

3.26.1.2.2 The occupational dose limits for a minor in RHB 3.7;

3.26.1.2.3 The limits for an embryo/fetus of a declared pregnant woman in RHB 3.8; or

3.26.1.2.4 The limits for an individual member of the public in RHB 3.9.

3.26.2 Each report required by RHB 3.26.1 shall describe the extent of exposure of individuals to radiation, including, as appropriate:

3.26.2.1 Estimates of each individual's dose; and

3.26.2.2 The levels of radiation involved; and

3.26.2.3 The cause of the elevated exposures or dose rates; and

3.26.2.4 Corrective steps taken or planned to ensure against a recurrence, including the schedule for achieving conformance with applicable limits.

3.26.3 Each report files pursuant to RHB 3.26.1 shall include for each individual exposed: the name, Social Security account number, and date of birth. With respect to the limit for the embryo/fetus in RHB 3.8, the identifying information shall be that of the declared pregnant woman. The report shall be prepared so that this information is stated in a separate and detachable portion of the report.

3.26.4 Reports made by registrants in response to the requirements of this Part shall be addressed to the department as specified in RHB 1.12.

RHB 3.27 Reports of Planned Special Exposures. The registrant shall submit a written report to the Department within 30 days following any planned special exposure conducted in accordance with RHB 3.6, informing the Department that a planned special exposure was conducted and indicating the date the planned special exposure occurred and the information required by RHB 3.21.

RHB 3.28 Reports of Individual Monitoring. The Department may require by registration condition, or order pursuant to RHB 1.6.1, annual reports of the results of individual monitoring carried out by the registrant for each individual for whom monitoring was required by RHB 3.12.

RHB 3.29 Notifications and Reports to Individuals.

3.29.1 Requirements for notification and reports to individuals of exposure to radiation are specified in RHB10.4.

3.29.2 When a registrant is required pursuant to RHB 3.26 to report to the Department any exposure of an individual to radiation, the registrant shall also notify the individual. Such notice shall be transmitted at a time not later than the transmittal to the Department, and shall comply with the provisions of RHB10.4.

RHB 3.30 Storage and Control of Radiation Sources

3.30.1 Security of Stored Sources of Radiation. The registrant shall secure from unauthorized removal or access sources of radiation that are stored in controlled or unrestricted areas.

3.30.2 Control of Sources of Radiation not in Storage. The registrant shall maintain control of radiation machines that are in a controlled or unrestricted area and that are not in storage.

RHB 3.31 Reports of Stolen, Lost, or Missing Radiation Sources.

3.31.1 Telephone Reports. Each registrant shall report to the Department by telephone, immediately after its occurrence becomes known to the registrant, a stolen, lost, or missing radiation machine.

3.31.2 Written Reports. Each registrant required to make a report pursuant to RHB 3.31.1 shall, within 30 days after making the telephone report, make a written report to the Department setting forth the following information:

3.31.2.1 A description of the registered source of radiation involved, including the manufacturer, model and serial number, type and maximum energy of radiation emitted;

3.31.2.2 A description of the circumstances under which the loss or theft occurred; and

3.31.2.3 A statement of disposition, or probable disposition, of the registered source of radiation involved; and

3.31.2.4 Actions that have been taken, or will be taken, to recover the source of radiation; and

3.31.2.5 Procedures or measures that have been, or will be, adopted to ensure against a recurrence of the loss or theft of registered sources of radiation.

3.31.3 Subsequent to filing the written report, the registrant shall also report additional substantive information on the loss or theft within 30 days after the registrant learns of such information.